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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1906.

Hard on Mr. Bryan.

"While I agree with much in the message, I disapprove heartily of the President's plea for the navy. It is a plea for war and an attack upon peace."

Thus—in substance—spoke Mr. Bryan the day after the message was read to Congress.

"I am profoundly moved and touched by the signal honor shown me through your letter in conferring upon me the Nobel Peace prize."

"After much thought I have concluded that the best and most fitting way to apply the amount of the prize is by using it as a foundation to establish at Washington a permanent industrial peace committee."

Thus the President, four days later, to the chairman of the Nobel Commission in acknowledging its award for the most conspicuous service done the cause of world peace.

This Is Better, Mr. Bonaparte.

The Secretary of the Navy is to be congratulated on the change that has come over the spirit of his dreams in one short year, as regards our noble old frigate, the Constitution.

From report to report, something has wonderfully softened the destructive tendencies of last season. Whether it be that the Secretary has heard a loud voice from the country or whether he has studied more carefully into the history of "Old Ironsides," the fact remains that he does not any longer regard the warship, or even what is left of her, as a fit target for the practice guns of men in the United States Navy.

In the present report Mr. Bonaparte goes so far as to recant the statement he made a year ago, that even if the Constitution were reconstructed so as to be made seaworthy she would be "absolutely useless." "Experience," he says—and we can partly guess at what that experience has been—"has led me to modify this opinion." He, therefore, puts forth now the following proposition:

The department is frequently requested to send ships of war to take part in patriotic celebrations at seaport towns. If the Constitution were in condition to be towed from port to port, she would be very serviceable for this purpose; and would certainly serve much better to awaken interest in the navy and remind the public of its honorable traditions than if kept as a mere object of curiosity at a single naval station.

That is better, far better, Mr. Bonaparte.

The Duty on Art.

Another effort will be made at the present session of the Congress to secure a repeal of the existing duties on works of art. The question has been before the Congress for several years, and favorable action has failed largely because no member of the Congress has made a personal and vigorous championship of the measure.

The need of the legislation is generally conceded. The only argument ever advanced in support of the tax was the need of revenues, in 1894, to meet a growing deficit. That condition no longer exists, but, on the other hand, one of the problems of the leaders of the Congress will be to spend the nation's income and keep down a growing surplus, without going into open extravagance. That fact finally disposes of every contention that has been urged in support of the existing duty.

American art is not an infant industry. It needs no protection. William McKinley, one of the greatest protective tariff advocates the nation has known, favored the removal of the duty on works of art. In 1890, when the tariff bill was up, Mr. McKinley made a report in which he showed that 1,435 American artists were questioned by letter as to their attitude on the subject, and that 1,345 of them replied in an appeal to Congress to remove this onerous duty on art for educational purposes. A part of Mr. McKinley's report is as follows:

"They say: 'We, as American artists, proud of our country, confident of its future, and jealous of its honor and credit, are opposed to all special privileges and discriminations in our behalf. We ask no protection, deeming it worse than useless. Art is a universal republic, of which all artists are citizens, whatever be their country or clime. All we ask is that there should be a free field and no favor, and the prize paid to the best.'"

The artists of the country are even more in earnest now than they were in Mr. McKinley's time for

the repeal of this duty. They do not need or want the protection. They are willing to meet the competition of the world, and they argue that the repeal of the duty would enable collectors and purchasers to secure the best art productions of the world and bring them to America for the enjoyment of students and the general public. The duty on works of art should be repealed by the present Congress.

The Fuel Problem.

There is no coal strike in progress anywhere in the country, and no threat of one. There has been none for an unusually long time. The production of coal in all fields has been increasing steadily at a marvelous rate. In ten years it has doubled. There is no industrial condition to justify retarded production or to warrant any large consumers, as the railroads, in hoarding their supplies for fear of a shortage later from any cause.

Yet there come from various parts of the country reports that coal famine is staring the people in the face at the very beginning of severe cold. Last week it was Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming that were reported unable to get fuel; now it is southwest Kansas. Shortage of cars is alleged in the Kansas case; shortage of both coal and cars is charged in the former.

Reports like these suggest how bad has been the management of the immense coal fields which a few years ago were the common property of the nation. Kansas has one of the greatest coal fields; Colorado another; Wyoming another; Utah others; and all were, until very recently, part of the public domain. So thoroughly has monopolistic effort done its work, and so badly has monopolistic management resulted, that the people who ought to be in the least danger of suffering find themselves without fuel.

The divorce of the railroads from the coal interests, the restoration to the public domain of coal lands wrongfully taken from it, the conservation of these fields with the view to the public interest, and especially the enforcement of such regulations as will compel carriers to give consideration to public interest and necessities—these are all steps upon which the Government is just entering, and from which good results will follow.

Some statistical sharp has figured out that, at the present rate of immigration, there will be one Japanese citizen in this country one hundred years from now. Even at that rate will not be as numerous as as dangerous as the office holders and office seekers who now hold about that ratio.

This invention which enables a Congressman to sit in his committee room and hear what is being said on the floor of the House is all right, but what the average Congressman needs is some appliance that will enable him to stay in Washington and hear what the folks back home are saying about him.

An Austrian has been sentenced to four months in jail for speaking disrespectfully of the brand of cigarettes smoked by his Emperor. Even that penalty is perhaps less than he would have paid by smoking them.

Baron Sternberg has had \$4,000 a year added to his salary to meet the increased cost of living in Washington. Under that allowance he may have meat and butter every meal.

M. Linn Bruce, Republican candidate for lieutenant governor of New York, has secured a judgeship by appointment. The lame duck season may be considered open.

The President may make a hit in his illustrated message on the Panama canal if he will show a photograph of Poulton Bigelow in the dump heap.

Mrs. Bradley has furnished an opportunity to learn how the courts of the District of Columbia stand on the "unwritten law" proposition.

The telegraph companies have decided to abolish the use of franks and some of us will hereafter have to send our messages "collect."

With every night parade of the college students, the public wishes that simplified yelling might be accomplished.

Florida winter strawberries are on the market at a price which makes prunes and apple sauce more palatable than usual.

Some Congressmen make their impression on national legislation while others only figure "among those present."

It would save a lot of trouble if you would buy the rest of your presents as early as you buy the Christmas magazines.

"Beware of mortgages," says Mr. Carnegie. Depends, doesn't it, on whether you are the party of the first or second part?

It is explained that the man who impersonated a Pittsburgh millionaire in New York had no reputation to lose.

Notice has again been served that the Department of Justice is preparing to wind up the Watch trust.

It will require a test to show if increased salaries will produce a better grade of Congressmen.

A woman trying to buy a pipe for her husband is about as awkward as a mule in a carriage.

Why does a man always order pipe when his appetite halts at the lunch counter display?

If Texas is tired of Senator Bailey it is believed that New York would trade her two for him.

Mr. Peary says he left a bottle on the ice at the point "Furthest North."

Empty?

Just to Forget the Storer Affair



Oh, list to the woes of the linotype man. Who jingles those marvelous keys That rattle on the old-fashioned typewriter plan.

And set up the types with such ease.

For the linotype man works hard through the night; He's continually slugging away On stories of happiness, sorrow, and plight.

We read in the papers next day.

There's the birth of a wail, the death of a queen.

A murder, with all sorts of clues; He puts them in type on his wondrous machine— He handles all manner of news.

A wedding, a funeral, a fight and a ball, How the trusts try hard to explain.

A fire, a court scene, a diplomat's call— He has all this stuff on his brain.

And when he goes home by the dawn's early light To sleep while the sunshine is streaming.

What wonder the things he has read all the night Come back to him while he is dreaming?

A linotype man laid him down one fine day For sleep which would fill him with bliss.

But Morpheus was laughing, by his visions, to scorn— He lay there a-dreaming like this:

The President's message was forty miles long. The 'fies had just captured the West, Old Anthony Comstock decided 'twas wrong.

To wear crimson spots on one's vest. A murderer was pensioned and ordered to preach.

The Shakers were learning to dance, Tom Platt and Depew, who was once called a "peach."

Had taken to wearing short pants. From old Panama they took up the canal.

And planted it down on Cape Cod, Caruso got angry and fractured his yell, And then had to carry the hod.

They let Cassie Chadwick come out of her jail To marry Count Boni Parce, And then Carrie Nation sold rum by the pail.

While Rockefeller went on a spree. Bill Hearst gave up printing his yellow-headed news.

And bought out the Sunday School Times. The Czar gave his empire up to the Jews And Austin turned out some good rhymes.

The coal trust and ice trust gave all goods away, Tom Lipton had lifted the cup—

The linotype man saw all this in array— And then the poor fellow woke up!

THE LINOTYPERS DREAM

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THE LINOTYPERS DREAM

Our A. B. C.'s Up-To-Date!

is for April As rosy, you see, As it was when we spelled it APPLE!

A NEAR-FABLE.

There was once a man who insisted on putting into society and staggering along under just as much style as though he were wealthy, when, as a matter of fact, he wasn't worth the price of a wireless telegraph pole. He got so fearfully into debt buying good clothes that he was held for thirty days in jail to take a poor debtor's oath, and thus lost every opportunity to wear the clothes or to make good in society.

Moral—Don't pawn your auto to buy gasoline.

LOCAL LIMERICKS.

There was a jolly old beau Who loved to attend a good show.

When he 'gan to get bald, He merely moved up to first row!

NEVER SATISFIED.

"People will never be satisfied."

"Why?"

"Well, after we have discovered the third dimensions we will want the scientific reason for the existence of house flies!"

EXPERIENCED, PERHAPS.

"By Jove!" exclaimed young Simplex, stopping suddenly in his walk through the park.

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"Why love, I don't like that, ye know, Miss Firligh told me last night I was an expert at kissing, and it has just occurred to me to wonder how she knows!"

SIX DENATURED ONES.

Do not expect an honest opinion from a man who seeks a favor.

Laughter would be harsh music if there were no sobs to soften it now and then.

There's no fool like an educated fool.

The lazy man knows just how everything should be done.

Dyspepsia is a great reformer; so many people think it is plety.

WEDDING "PROTECTION."

Be patriotic and "protect" The homestead brand of bachelors.

But tax all Britons who elect To avoid outside their native shores.

Do not admit him, duty free, Who flaunts his "maid in Germany."

TARIFF REVISION COMES LATER ON

Legislation at Present Session Not Expected by Members.

"The National Government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal, or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when next year's system of taxation is revised, the National Government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax."

This language of President Roosevelt in his annual message this year, in discussing the inheritance tax and the income tax, has been the subject of careful study by a great many members of Congress. By reason of it, there will be no inheritance tax legislation in session and probably none in the near future. Neither will income tax legislation be enacted. More than this, there will be no revision of the tariff.

President Roosevelt's expression, "when next our system of taxation is revised," has more significance than has been generally realized. It has been carefully analyzed by various members of Congress, and especially by the standstill leaders of the House who are interested in preventing revision of the tariff. These standstillers take the view that the President realizes that if an inheritance tax bill is passed, it will have such an effect on the revenues that tariff legislation will be necessary. Inheritance tax legislation would mean a large addition to the revenue.

Representative Boutwell of Illinois, a member of the House and Means Committee, in an interview in an interview has pointed out the fact that the President when advocating the passage of a tariff revision bill, has coupled the matter of enacting such a law with a general revision of the revenue system of the Government.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN, ROOSEVELT IS TERMED

Purity, decision, and sympathy, are the three essentials which go to make up the man of true worth, said Edmund W. Booth of Grand Rapids, Mich., in his address at the Men's meeting of the Y. M. C. A., yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Booth is general manager of the Grand Rapids Evening Press, and in the course of his remarks paid a high tribute to President Roosevelt, whom he described as an exponent of muscular Christianity, a friend of the people, one whose sympathy of feeling had won for him lasting favor in the hearts of the poor.

ONE-FIFTH OF NATION ATTEND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

That 23.5 per cent of the entire population of the United States, or 16,499,067 pupils, were enrolled in the common schools during the school year 1904-05, is stated in the annual report of the Federal commissioner of education, just issued by the Census Bureau. The total population is given at 70,884,061. The value of the school property, of the high schools of the United States, is given at \$174,000,000, an increase of \$16,000,000 since the last census.

TWO WED ON DARE NOW SEEK DIVORCE

No Love Between Pair, Who Separated at Once.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—Married on a dare, separated from his bride within the hour in which the ceremony was performed, and never having seen or heard from her since, Henry S. Young began suit for divorce against Ella Young at Clayton today.

The pair were married in Roswell, N. M., and after the ceremony Young formed realized the gravity of what they had done, and knowing that no love existed agreed to separate.

JOHN W. GATES' OPTIMISTIC VIEWS

Greater Birmingham to Be a City of a Million People.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—"With proper equipment and management, what is known as the Birmingham district can produce iron and steel \$2.50 to \$3.50 a ton cheaper than any other district in the world," is the striking statement made by John W. Gates, in a broad and comprehensive interview in which Mr. Gates discusses the iron and steel-making possibilities of the South.

Reviewing the marvelous expansion of the iron and steel industry of the country, Mr. Gates says: "I see no reason why Birmingham should not have 1,000,000 people twenty years hence. It will certainly be the largest city in America not on navigable waters. Pittsburgh and vicinity has a population today of over 1,000,000. If Mr. Andrew Carnegie had started out in Birmingham instead of Pittsburgh, Birmingham would today be the iron and steel center of America instead of Pittsburgh, in my opinion."

On the general outlook for the South